

**INVENTORY OF  
THE CHURCH ARCHIVES  
OF MICHIGAN**

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES  
DIOCESE OF WESTERN MICHIGAN**

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**THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY**















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Historical records survey, Michigan

INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES

OF MICHIGAN

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
Diocese of Western Michigan

Prepared by  
The Historical Records Survey Project  
Division of Professional and Service Projects  
Work Projects Administration

Michigan State Administrative Board - Sponsor  
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Detroit, Michigan  
The Michigan Historical Records Survey Project  
June 1940

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F O R E W O R D

I am sure that this inventory, which has been compiled by the Michigan Historical Records Survey, will prove to be a valuable contribution to the history of the Diocese of Western Michigan. It will serve as a valuable reference book until a more comprehensive history is written.

Lewis Bliss Whittemore  
Bishop, Diocese of Western Michigan







## PREFACE

The Inventory of the Church Archives of Michigan:  
Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Western Michigan is one of a Nation-wide series of inventories of ecclesiastical archives being compiled by the Historical Records Survey Program. This inventory has been undertaken as a service to the clergy and officers of religious bodies, to students of social and religious history, and also to laymen interested in the growth and development of religious bodies in this country.

This inventory of the archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Michigan is a compilation establishing the identity and location of churches, institutions, and organizations affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Western Michigan. In determining the identity of the churches and other organizations we have accepted the status and affiliations claimed by responsible officials in charge. The framework of presentation is that of the United States Census of Religious Bodies. To this we have added local history of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in this study.

Acknowledgment of our appreciation is made to the clergy, officials and laymen who have given us their cooperation and assistance but for lack of space, we are unable to mention them personally. We are especially indebted to them for extending to us the facilities of their denominational organizations, for their courtesy and consideration in meeting our requests for advice and information and also for their good offices in qualifying and authenticating the material herein published.

Collection of data in the field was accomplished by project workers of the Michigan Historical Records Survey, and was collated by Edgar Sipe and Adolph Maurice, under the supervision of Basil Ayres, Assistant Project Supervisor. The Historical Introduction was prepared by Dr. Bernhard A. Uhlendorf, Assistant Project Supervisor.

This inventory was prepared in accordance with technical instructions from the Washington Office of the Historical Records Survey Projects; we have profited greatly by the criticism and advice of Donald A. Thompson, Assistant Archivist.

STUART PORTNER  
State Supervisor  
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June 28, 1940





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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Before introducing the history of the Diocese of Western Michigan, it is deemed advisable to outline the Diocese of Michigan,<sup>1</sup> from which the Western Diocese originated.

The earliest organized Protestant religious activities in Michigan follow almost an entire century upon the establishment of the first Catholic church in Detroit, St. Anne's Church.<sup>2</sup> The commanding officer of the fort at Detroit frequently had conducted Protestant services in the garrison, and several attempts to conduct more extensive services had also been made by several clergymen of various Protestant denominations in the settlement. However, it was not until about the year 1800 that the Reverend Richard Pollard, rector of St. John's Church, Sandwich, Ontario, began to hold Episcopal services in Detroit.<sup>3</sup> In 1817 the First Evangelical Society was organized by Reverend John Monteith, a Presbyterian, who had been invited to come to Detroit by some of the leading Protestants of that settlement.<sup>4</sup> This society erected the first Protestant church building near the River Rouge on a site which is now within metropolitan Detroit.

### First Regular Episcopal Services

Regular Episcopal services in Michigan began in 1824, and were conducted by the Reverend Richard Fish Cadle, who had been appointed by the Foreign Missionary Society as missionary to Detroit. Services were first held in the Indian Council House, the use of which had been granted by the governor and judges sitting as a land board.<sup>5</sup> Two years later (1826), an Episcopal Sunday School was established.<sup>6</sup> The first church, St. Paul's, which was later to become the cathedral of the Diocese of Michigan, was erected the following year upon the site given originally to

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1. For a more detailed resume see Inventory of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Michigan, 1940.
  2. Clarence M. Burton and others, City of Detroit, Michigan, 1701-1922, Detroit, S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1922, pp. 1212 ff.
  3. Chronological Chart, Diocese of Michigan, p. 2; Biographical sketch in Gilbert Appelhof, "The Episcopal Church in Michigan," MS., pp. 59-60.
  4. Chronological Chart, p. 3.
  5. Howard Greene, The Reverend Fish Cadle, Waukesha, Wis., Davis-Greene Co., 1936, p. 11.
  6. Ibid., p. 26.





the First Evangelical Society by the land board.<sup>1</sup>

### Other Churches Established

Reverend Richard Cadle made many extended trips through the southeastern portion of the State and was indirectly responsible for establishing churches at Ann Arbor and Troy, both small villages at that time. They were the first Episcopal churches to be established in Michigan outside of Detroit. By 1832 six churches had been established in Michigan, all of which were within the province of what is now the Diocese of Michigan.

### Diocese of Michigan Organized

After some preliminary discussion the Primary Convention met in September, 1832, and drafted a diocesan constitution. In October of the same year the Diocese was admitted into union with the general body of the church. The new diocese was served for almost four years by Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine of Ohio. In 1836 the House of Bishops appointed Reverend Samuel A. McCoskry of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, as bishop of the Michigan Diocese.<sup>2</sup> During his episcopate, which lasted from 1836 to 1878, the church gained a substantial footing not only in Detroit and many of the other larger cities, but also in the rural districts of the State.

### Further Expansion of the Church

In the earlier years it was mostly in the towns which were springing up along the Detroit-Chicago road that the Episcopal church found sufficient following to establish churches.<sup>3</sup> Two of these towns, Niles and Constantine, situated in the western part of the state, are today under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Western Michigan. However, the agricultural counties bordering Wayne County, of which Detroit is the county seat, also became the field of missionary and parochial activity.<sup>4</sup>

By 1845 the population of Detroit had grown to a point where

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1. Charles Christopher Trowbridge, "History of the Episcopal Church in Michigan," in Reports of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan, v. 3 (1881), p. 218.
  2. Ibid., p. 219; Chronological Chart, p. 6.
  3. Henry M. Utley, Michigan as a Province, Territory and State, the Twenty-Sixth Member of the Federal Union (Detroit) The Publishing Society of Michigan, 1906, v. 3, p. 31.
  4. Michigan State Gazetteer, 1839, p. 261.





it was found necessary to establish a second church in the city.<sup>1</sup> Three years later (1848), there occurred an even more significant event in the history of the Episcopal Church in Michigan, namely, the organization of Mariner's Church, Detroit. Real estate and a trust fund of about \$15,000 were left to the Diocese by two sisters, both members of St. Paul's Church, for the founding of a "Bethel" for seamen sailing the Great Lakes. Thus a beginning was made toward diocesan social work in Detroit. The church building, erected and consecrated in 1849, was the first stone church edifice erected in Detroit.<sup>2</sup>

In the 1850's Bishop McCoskry directed the attention of missionaries to the "Thumb" district, where several towns were giving promise of becoming industrial and commercial centers owing to the wealth created through the exploitation of the lumber resources of that district.<sup>3</sup> Missionary activities in the Upper Peninsula, which at that time was only sparsely settled, began in this same decade.<sup>4</sup>

#### Problems Confronting the Bishop

One reason for the lack of greater success in the missionary work of the church was the high educational requirements for its missionaries and pastors, and the resultant shortage of clergymen.<sup>5</sup> Another retarding factor was the inadequate remuneration for missionaries' services, a fact which may be partly attributed to insufficient contributions from the Missionary Society, whose resources were being diverted at that time to foreign missions.<sup>6</sup>

Another problem confronting the Bishop and to a lesser degree the clergy was the so-called Oxford Movement, which aimed at a closer union, if not complete affiliation, with the Roman Catholic Church. Bishop McCoskry repeatedly defined his stand on the issue and advised his clergy to avoid the high and low church controversy

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1. Michigan State Gazeteer, 1839, p. 261.
  2. Chronological Chart, p. 7.
  3. Diocese of Michigan, Convention Journals, 1852, p. 39; ibid., 1854, p. 35.
  4. Convention Journals, 1854, pp. 26-27; 1856, pp. 51-53; 1857, p. 57. See also the forthcoming Inventory of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Michigan, Diocese of Northern Michigan.
  5. William W. Manross, A History of the American Episcopal Church, New York, Morehouse Co., 1935, p. 256.
  6. Convention Journal, 1850, p. 18.





and to practice a faith and ritual devoid of evangelical pietism, and, what he called, "the idolatrous practices of Rome."<sup>1</sup>

A fourth problem with which the Bishop had to deal was the establishment of an Episcopal fund, which would enable him to be relieved of his duties as rector of St. Paul's Church so that he might devote more time to visitations and the supervision of the diocese. In the first year, 1863, an Episcopal fund of \$50,000 was raised.<sup>2</sup>

Finally, the Bishop was called upon to solve the educational problems of his parishioners and of the clergy. The first practical manifestation of his interest in the educational field was St. Mark's College, established in 1850 in Grand Rapids, now within the boundaries of the Diocese of Western Michigan. This school had an enrollment of one hundred and ninety students during the first year of its existence. However, the undertaking was not a success and was soon abandoned. Again in 1868 the question of providing religious training for girls came up, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a girls' school at Jackson. However, churches at Fentonville, Flint, Stockbridge, Trenton, and Kalamazoo (the latter in the Western Diocese) seemed to have managed smaller schools with more or less success. At Marshall, also in the Western Diocese, an excellent school for girls had been functioning for several years.<sup>3</sup> As regards the education of the clergy, the Bishop urged the payment of higher salaries so that the ministers might supply themselves with adequate collections of books.<sup>4</sup>

#### Western Diocese Created

The feasibility of establishing a separate diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the western part of the State was first brought to attention by P.R.L. Peirce of Grand Rapids at the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Michigan in 1871. He introduced a resolution asking that the expediency of dividing the Diocese of Michigan be considered. In 1872 Bishop McCoskry assured the convention of that year that he would abide by the decision of the convention on that question. The committee appointed in 1871 was continued, and in 1873 Mr. Peirce offered a resolution to divide

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1. Convention Journals, 1850, pp. 16-17; 1851, pp. 20-21.
  2. Convention Journals, 1850, pp. 16-17; 1851, pp. 20-21;  
Convention Journals, 1854, pp. 35-36; 1860, pp. 53-54;  
Chronological Chart, pp. 6-8.
  3. Convention Journal, 1868, pp. 50-52.
  4. Convention Journal, 1854, p. 37.





the Diocese. This resolution was adopted, but the details of the division were left until the 1874 convention, when the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Eaton, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella, Clare, Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Leelanau, Antrim, Charlevoix, and Emmet were set aside to be formed into a new diocese.

A committee of five was appointed to arrange the necessary details for the organization of the new diocese. The General Convention of the church voted approval of the plan October 12, 1874, and Bishop McCoskry called for the meeting of the Primary Convention of the Diocese in St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, on December 2, 1874.<sup>1</sup>

At the Primary Convention the name "Diocese of Western Michigan" was chosen as the official name of the diocese. The Reverend George de Normandie Gillespie was elected Bishop of the Diocese despite a predilection of the laity for a local man, the Reverend Samuel Earp, rector of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids.<sup>2</sup> Reverend Gillespie was rector of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, at the time of his election.

#### Economic Conditions in Western Michigan

The economic mainstays of Western Michigan have been agriculture and lumbering. Lumbering in the period from 1860 to 1890 caused a mushroom growth in the peninsula. But in this lumbering area the church could not go beyond migratory missionary activity, and even that was difficult. However, the development of commercial towns such as Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Ludington was of more moment as these towns brought in a more stable and settled group of people, a class for which the Episcopal Church had a greater appeal.

In Kent County, the town of Grand Rapids developed into a thriving city with furniture industries and numerous commercial enterprises. This city has been from the beginning the center of Episcopal strength in Western Michigan.

The southeastern part of the Diocese is the most fertile agricultural region. Although well developed in 1874, further growth here has been slow. But in the industrial and commercial

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1. Convention Journal (Primary, 1874), pp. 3-9.

2. Convention Journal, pp. 23-29.





cities of Lansing, Kalamazoo, and Battle Creek, and in the towns of Niles, Allegan, Benton Harbor, Coldwater, Albion, and St. Joseph the church has established strong parishes.

The Ethnography of Western Michigan

As is generally true of most of the United States, immigration into Western Michigan has come intermittently. The first settlers were mainly of English speaking descent. These had ancestral ties with the church, and, although many belonged to Scottish, Calvinist denominations and many more had gone over to the evangelical sects, a considerable residuum became associated with the Episcopal Church.

A second migratory influx began soon after the middle of the nineteenth century, composed largely of immigrants from Germany and the Scandanavian countries. Many of these immigrants settled in Western Michigan. Others went to the lumber camps, but, it was difficult for the church to reach this class of workers. But those who formed small agricultural groups offered an opportunity to the Church, and the Church in Western Michigan made a definite effort to take advantage of it.

A rather typical example of a non-Anglo-American ethnic group being ministered to by Episcopal clergy is a Swedish settlement at Tustin, Osceola County. The idea for such a colony had been conceived by the Reverend J.P. Tustin of St. Mark's, Grand Rapids, and his efforts were seconded and financed by the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad. In 1872 a church was organized according to the canons of the Episcopal Church of the Michigan Diocese, and a building was raised on the land of the railway company. For a short time the Reverend Mr. Almquist, a Swedish priest of the Episcopal denomination, officiated with some success. But he was transferred after two years and could not be replaced. The congregation languished, and a committee was appointed to report on the feasibility of maintaining a church at Tustin. The committee's report was unfavorable. It stated:

"Your Committee are informed that there are few if any persons connected with the present colony who have any sympathy with the Episcopal Church, or even the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sweden, but are in sympathy with the Augustana Synod, which is non-Episcopal in its church government."<sup>1</sup> Despite this pessimistic

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1. Convention Journal, 1876, p. 47.



report the church at Tustin was allowed to drag on its miserable existence for some thirty years. Its condition in 1888 has been described for us by Joseph W. Bancroft, the General Missionary of the diocese:

"Tustin, Osceola County - Here is an open house, but the people attached to the Church are a few miles away in different directions. There has been no difficulty in having a congregation; but very few have been disposed to take part in the service; we have not been able to have the chants, no one in two years, to my knowledge, desired either baptism or confirmation; my only helpers in the village were a family of staunch Methodists, always hospitable and sympathetic. I did not mean to abandon the place but have virtually done so."<sup>1</sup>

Here we can see that after fifteen years of sporadic effort the creed and forms of the Episcopal Church were in effect as remote as ever before to these people. In other words, the Episcopal Church of the nineteenth century seems to have been ill adapted for missionary work among the Germanic settlers. After a fitful existence of thirty years we find Tustin a suspended mission.<sup>2</sup>

About the turn of the twentieth century another wave of immigration came to the United States, this time from Southern and Eastern Europe. These peoples were predominantly Roman Catholic. The Episcopal Church naturally could not hope to convert these newcomers, and little effort seems to have been made in that direction.

As was true of the economy of Western Michigan, we find that the shifting ethnography of that region materially reduced the opportunities for the growth of the Episcopal Church toward the end of the nineteenth century.

### The Episcopal Fund

One of the first acts of the newly formed diocese was to raise an Episcopal Fund. At the time of the Primary Convention

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1. Convention Journal, 1888, p. 145.
  2. Convention Journal, 1903, p. 13. For a fuller history of the mission see: Convention Journals, 1876, pp. 46-48; 1877, pp. 28-29; 1883, pp. 81, 126; 1884, pp. 87, 133; 1885, p. 131; 1886, p. 142; 1887, p. 144; 1888, p. 145; 1889, p. 156; 1895, p. 203; 1896, p. 132; 1900, p. 126; 1903, p. 13.





in 1874 subscriptions amounting to \$34,570 had been made,<sup>1</sup> and at this session a resolution was carried to attempt to raise this sum to \$50,000.<sup>2</sup> However, subsequent depressions retarded collections of \$5,000 toward the proposed sum and also caused \$10,000 to be lost, so that in 1880 the fund amounted to only \$20,000.<sup>3</sup> The real estate value of the fund was considerably augmented by the purchase of an Episcopal residence in 1882,<sup>4</sup> and in 1885 Bishop Gillespie reckoned the sum at \$30,000.<sup>5</sup>

In 1901, sixteen years later, the fund stood at \$35,000. As lower interest rates caused it to yield less money than formerly, a committee reporting at that time advised that the fund be increased.<sup>6</sup> In 1903 the goal was set at \$100,000. Gifts of \$30,000 had been promised on the condition that the entire sum be raised by the end of that year.<sup>7</sup> The attempt was unsuccessful.<sup>8</sup> By 1905 the sum of \$7,260 had been raised,<sup>9</sup> and by 1906 it had risen to \$32,666.<sup>10</sup> At this figure the increase in the fund stopped temporarily.

#### Aid for the Clergy

The Diocese had been able to aid its clergy in several ways. At the First Annual Convention Bishop Gillespie asked for contributions to the fund for infirm clergy.<sup>11</sup> In a pastoral letter of 1882 he reiterated this request.<sup>12</sup> By 1909 this fund had grown to nearly \$6,000.

In its early years the Diocese made arrangements for insurance for its members.<sup>13</sup> The acquisition of summer cottages was discussed as early as 1877, when the Bishop even suggested an Episcopal summer colony on the shores of Lake Michigan.<sup>14</sup>

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1. Convention Journal (Primary), 1874, p. 33.
  2. Ibid., p. 34.
  3. Convention Journal, 1880, p. 68.
  4. Convention Journal, 1882, p. 66.
  5. Convention Journal, 1885, p. 71.
  6. Convention Journal, 1901, p. 33.
  7. Convention Journal, 1902, p. 20.
  8. Convention Journal, 1903, pp. 33-34.
  9. Convention Journal, 1905, p. 60.
  10. Convention Journal, 1906, p. 21.
  11. Convention Journal, 1875, p. 50.
  12. Convention Journal, 1883, pp. 87-88.
  13. Convention Journal, 1878, pp. 89-109.
  14. Convention Journal, 1877, pp. 52-53.





As was usual in the church in America, clerical salaries in the Episcopal Church were relatively stable, failing to keep pace with the rising standard of living and increasing costs during the period which extended from the founding of the Diocese until our own day. Gillespie asked for higher clerical salaries in 1884<sup>1</sup> and 1898.<sup>2</sup> In 1907 Bishop-Coadjutor McCormick stated that the matter was serious and demanded that immediate steps be taken to rescue the clergy of the Diocese, many of whom were in actual poverty. He stated that no laborer would put up with the demands made on the clergy and added, "the wages of the skilled artisan are now higher to boot."<sup>3</sup>

### Aid to Parishes

Despite some arrant parochialism in the Diocese,<sup>4</sup> the diocesan organization has made determined efforts to aid the parishes in time of financial need. From money paid him by the Diocese of Michigan for services rendered after the deposition of Bishop McCoskry in 1878, Gillespie, in 1884, established a fund known as the Rectory Building Fund, which at that time totaled \$1,400.<sup>5</sup> In 1893 a special committee investigated parochial endowments and offered the results of their study to the assembled ministers during the convention of that year.<sup>6</sup>

### Migratory Clergy

One of the main difficulties of the Diocese has been migratory clergy. The parishes of the Diocese are small. They have never been able to pay salaries comparable to those paid by parishes in wealthier and larger churches in more thickly settled portions of the country. Also, the Diocese has not been able to aid or train many ministerial candidates from its own territory. Although several efforts have been made in that direction they have, in general, been unsuccessful because of the lack of candidates and the lack of financial aid to the candidates, who must undertake a long and costly education.<sup>7</sup>

Therefore, since the salaries paid in many parishes were such

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1. Convention Journal, 1884, p. 80.
  2. Convention Journal, 1898, p. 84.
  3. Convention Journal, 1907, pp. 75-76.
  4. Convention Journal, 1884, p. 80; 1902, p. 73.
  5. Convention Journal, 1884, pp. 78-79.
  6. Convention Journal, 1893, pp. 36-39.
  7. Convention Journal, 1875, p. 49; 1878, p. 77; 1885, p. 70; 1895, pp. 141-42.



as to cause ministers to seek changes to other Dioceses, and since most of the rectors had home ties in other regions, to which they naturally wanted to return, there has been a rapid turnover of the clergy within the Diocese. Consequently, an element of stability was lacking, so much more so because this migrating clergy has not always been most favorable to long-range planning. For the same reason a familiarity with the parishioners and with the business and organization of the Diocese has often been lacking. Bishop Gillespie lamented this situation in 1892. In all one hundred and twenty clergy had served the Diocese during the seventeen years of its existence. Seventy-seven of these had been transferred. Only two clergymen of all those who were serving within the Diocese in 1886 remained and were in active service.<sup>1</sup>

### Migrating Members

The usual American restlessness laid hold of the members of the Church as well as the clergy. People while moving are not likely to be attending church services. Often members moved into regions where "church-going" was difficult or where it was almost impossible. Furthermore, in the early years of diocesan organization part of Michigan was just being settled. Many new towns were springing up, but some soon decayed. The settlers were people who brought few belongings with them. It is obvious that there was little hope for stable churches under circumstances such as these.

In 1877 and 1878 Bishop Gillespie made an attempt to compile a list of all the Episcopalians in Michigan who were not attending services. In 1878<sup>2</sup> and in 1880<sup>3</sup> he sent pastoral letters to these, urging them to attend church when possible and suggesting substitutes for those to whom this was a manifest impossibility.

### Growth of Pietism

Until the turn of the century the people of Western Michigan were a relatively homogeneous group as far as religion in its broader aspects was concerned. The Roman Catholic Church was sparsely represented in Western Michigan. We find no mention of Episcopal competition with the Catholic Church in the western part of the State before 1908.<sup>4</sup> However, the Episcopal Church in that section did have to meet the competition of numerous Protestant sects, both Calvinist and Evangelical. These types of denomi-

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1. Convention Journal, 1892, p. 97.
  2. Ibid., 1878, pp. 84-86.
  3. Ibid., 1880, pp. 102-104.
  4. Ibid., 1908, pp. 66-67.





nations tended toward pietism in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The natural tendency for the Episcopal Church under those circumstances was to stress the pietistic parts of its dogma and practice.

### Temperance

Bishop Gillespie was very much interested in the temperance and prohibition movements, as is evidenced in his addresses to the conventions of 1877,<sup>1</sup> 1881,<sup>2</sup> 1882,<sup>3</sup> and 1887.<sup>4</sup> At first, in 1877, Gillespie spoke for total abstinence. In 1881 he asked that efforts be made toward placing a prohibition law on the statute books, and in 1881 a special committee placed the Church on record for temperance and proposed the foundation of a temperance society.<sup>5</sup>

### Divorce

Marriage legislation has always been of particular interest to the Episcopal and Anglican churches. Fifty years ago the Church was even more vigorous than it is today about any affront to the sanctity of marriage. Divorce legislation for reasons short of adultery brought forth violent denunciation and demand for repeal from the Bishop, a committee, and the convention as a whole in 1884 and 1885.<sup>6</sup>

### Sunday Observance, etc.

Still other obloquies were cast against those who did not observe the Sabbath with strict rigidity.<sup>7</sup> Gillespie saw Sunday desecration as one of the special marks of departure from the Church's fold.<sup>8</sup> Prostitution drew a mild rebuke from Gillespie in 1881. A more vigorous rebuke came to women who resorted to even abstinence to avoid having children. Woman's refusal to bear children he considered destructive to the general health, upsetting to the economic balance, and dangerous to religion and morality.<sup>9</sup>

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1. Convention Journal, 1877, pp. 73-74.
  2. Convention Journal, 1881, p. 72.
  3. Convention Journal, 1882, p. 53.
  4. Convention Journal, 1887, pp. 97-98.
  5. Convention Journal, 1881, pp. 59-60.
  6. Convention Journal, 1884, pp. 47-49, 52; 1885, pp. 40-57.
  7. Convention Journal, 1899, p. 76.
  8. Convention Journal, 1878, p. 85.
  9. Convention Journal, 1881, pp. 72-73.





### Intra - Church Problems

The interests of the Diocese were early turned toward larger problems -- problems which confronted the denomination as a whole. The Episcopal Church has a formalized and set ritual, the use of which is obligatory on the parish churches and missions. However, the ritual has some flexibility. Within the limits of the ritual pastors can often depart from the spirit of Episcopal worship. Bishop Gillespie warned the convention of 1876 about departing from any of the articles of the Episcopal faith.<sup>1</sup>

Besides turning the Church toward pietism, the Evangelical churches, it may safely be said, turned the Church toward a latitudinarianism, always latent, in the Anglican Communion as a whole. Gillespie warned the convention of 1882 against this tendency.<sup>2</sup> In 1906 a sterner rebuke came toward members of the Church within the Diocese who were leaning toward the new interpretation of the Christian faith which went by the name of "liberal" Christianity. Gillespie saw this movement as threatening the very fabric of the Church's existence.<sup>3</sup> In modern terms, he was a "fundamentalist."

Other denominational problems were: the revised prayer book, which appeared in the 1880's;<sup>4</sup> the competition of the Roman Catholic church;<sup>5</sup> the training of church members; the unity of the Church; the attitude toward other Protestant churches;<sup>6</sup> and the organization of the Church itself.<sup>7</sup>

### Missionary Policy

At the convention of 1875 Gillespie introduced the subject of employing a general missionary. He explained that much of the missionary work in a pioneer diocese must be done by rectors; that each parish has among its members persons who, if properly approached, would be interested in missionary work; that the territory contiguous to each parish and mission was a fertile field for missionary activity; and that each rector was able to find some opportunity for

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1. Convention Journal, 1876, pp. 73-74.
  2. Convention Journal, 1882, p. 62.
  3. Convention Journal, 1906, p. 81.
  4. Convention Journal, 1884, pp. 70-71.
  5. Convention Journal, 1908, pp. 66-67.
  6. Convention Journal, 1887, p. 73; 1888, pp. 68-73, 90.
  7. Convention Journal, 1885, pp. 88-90.



work in the neighborhood of his parish. However, he warned, that the primary duty of each priest was to his own parish and that work in neighboring areas would always be a sideline for a rector. Therefore, the missionary efforts of rectors were, very likely, sporadic and only local in scope. Many areas of the State were not within easy access of any rector. To supplement the work of the rectors a general missionary was needed who would give form, unity, and organization to the missionary efforts of the whole Diocese. Besides, he would visit regions which the missionary activity of the rectors could not reach. He could, furthermore, aid the bishop in various kinds of work which involved traveling over the Diocese.<sup>1</sup> Thus a general missionary was provided in 1882.<sup>2</sup> In 1905, however, his duties were taken over by the archdeacon.<sup>3</sup>

#### Confederated Action with the Diocese of Michigan

The experience of Bishop Davies of the Diocese of Michigan and of Bishop Gillespie suggested that there were certain problems of the Church which were common to both and which could be met best by confederated action. Such action was rendered possible by the action of the conventions of 1894<sup>4</sup> and 1895.<sup>5</sup>

The policy of the church in Grand Rapids was also reflected in the churches of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, the three largest cities of the Diocese. In 1889 Gillespie was confronted with a demand for expansion in Grand Rapids. His judgment was that the best policy for that city was concentration in the then existing churches.<sup>6</sup>

However, by 1891 Gillespie realized that future parochial expansion in the Diocese must take place in the cities. It was mostly in metropolitan districts that the main strength of the Church had prevailed. Furthermore it was in such districts that population growth was mainly to take place from that time on. Perhaps cognizant of these factors, Gillespie asked for the extension of the Church in Grand Rapids, thus reversing his judgment of two years before.<sup>7</sup>

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1. Convention Journal, 1875, pp. 47-48.
  2. Convention Journal, 1883, p. 69.
  3. Convention Journal, 1905, pp. 72-73.
  4. Convention Journal, 1894, p. 42.
  5. Convention Journal, 1895, p. 47.
  6. Convention Journal, 1889, pp. 87-88.
  7. Convention Journal, 1891, p. 82.





The Michigan of the twentieth century has not been a state in which small agricultural towns or communities have flourished. Not only has there been a strong tendency toward urbanization in the State, but also, agriculture has become less important with the fuller development of the states of the "corn and wheat belts." Furthermore the lumbering industry, which was a major factor in developing Western Michigan, has been declining since 1900. Grand Rapids is still the country's furniture center, but this business also has declined considerably since 1920. However, in the last five years this decline has been countered by the steel and automobile-parts industry in Grand Rapids.

Because of an unstable and, in some counties a declining economic condition, we find little expansion of diocesan activities. Four missions and one parish became defunct in the 1880's because of poor missionary planning. A similar number, four missions and one parish, lapsed in the 1890's for much the same reasons. From 1900 to 1910, we find four parishes and five missions lapsing. These were not mainly cases of unsuccessful attempts to establish missions; the cause of their failure was mostly due to declining conditions in the lumbering industry. In the 1920's the lapse of five missions and one parish and the disappearance of another parish through merger took most of the weak churches out of the Diocese; the remaining churches have weathered the depression without lapsing. At the present time, however, three missions, those at Saugatuck, Harbor Springs, and Onekama, have a tenuous hold on existence. They are kept open mostly by the generosity of vacationing clergymen and by tourists and vacationers during the summer.<sup>1</sup>

The "social conscience," which prevails in the twentieth century religious theorizing, has been responsible for some social work in the Western Diocese. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland organized a mission for deaf mutes in Grand Rapids, known as St. Bede's Mission, which he served until 1910 and which still exists.<sup>2</sup> Missions for colored people were established in Grand Rapids and Benton Harbor in 1911 and in 1929, respectively.<sup>3</sup>

### The Episcopate

The first bishop of the Diocese was the Right Reverend George De Normandie Gillespie. He was born June 14, 1819, at Goshen,

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1. See entries 14, 18, 24.

2. See entry 21.

3. See entries 23, 25.





Orange County, New York. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York City, at the age of twenty-one. His first active work was as deacon at St. Peter's, New York. Ordained to the priesthood he held charges at St. Mark's, Leroy, New York; St. Paul's, Cincinnati, Ohio; Zion, Palmyra, New York; and St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, Michigan. While at this last post, during the fourteen years from 1861 to 1874, he had ample opportunity to familiarize himself with the affairs of the Diocese, including the western section, which later was to form the Diocese of Western Michigan. A published work of his, entitled A Manual ... Diocese of Michigan with Annals of the Diocese (Ann Arbor, 1868), shows the serious study which he devoted to diocesan affairs. These many years of study were of much value to him during his years in the episcopate.

Gillespie was consecrated February 24, 1875, at St. Mark's Grand Rapids, by Bishops Samuel A. McCoskry, Joseph C. Talbot, Charles F. Robertson, William H. Bissell, Abram N. Littlejohn, John A. Paddock, and Edward R. Welles. He made extensive visitations in the Diocese during the first few years of his episcopate. After he had thoroughly familiarized himself with each parish and mission in the Diocese, he made more formal visitations. For years he devoted all his time and much of his income to the interests of the Diocese. When Gillespie was eighty-six years of age, Reverend John N. McCormick was chosen by the Diocese as bishop-coadjutor to aid him in his episcopate. On March 19, 1909, Gillespie died, then in his ninetieth year and in the thirty-fifth year of his episcopate.<sup>1</sup>

The Right Reverend Doctor John Newton McCormick was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 1, 1863. At the age of twenty he graduated from Randolph Macon, where he was honored by being elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1889 he was ordained as a member of the Methodist Church. He served as a Methodist minister at Frederick and at Arlington, Maryland, during which time he did graduate work at John Hopkins University. Later he served churches at Baltimore, Maryland, and at Winchester, Virginia. In 1893 he entered the Episcopal ministry, serving parishes at Suffolk, Virginia, and at Atlanta, Georgia. From Atlanta he came to Grand Rapids in 1898, where he served as rector of St. Mark's for eight years. Here he proved a brilliant preacher and an outstanding leader, taking part in many diocesan activities as well as carrying the heavy load of St. Mark's parish, the largest in the Diocese. He was consecrated as bishop-coadjutor

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1. Appelhof, op. cit., pp. 43-44.



of the Diocese February 14, 1906. During the next three years he took over most of the active administration of the Diocese, and in 1909, upon Bishop Gillespie's death, he became bishop. He guided the Diocese safely through the critical years of the World War, the post-war era, and through the depression.<sup>1</sup> Bishop McCormick retired from his office in 1937, and died suddenly on November 26, 1939, at his home in Grand Rapids.<sup>2</sup>

The Right Reverend Lewis Bliss Whittemore was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 17, 1885. He received his A.B. degree at Yale in 1907, a B.D. degree at Episcopal Theological School in 1915 and was ordained as a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church the same year. He was appointed assistant minister of Christ Church, New York City, 1915-17; associate rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1917-23; rector of Trinity Church, Detroit, 1923-27; rector of Grace Church, Grand Rapids, 1927-36; consecrated Bishop-coadjutor of the Diocese of Western Michigan, May 1, 1936; succeeded Right Reverend Doctor John Newton McCormick as bishop November 1, 1937.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Who's Who in America, (Chicago, Ill., The A.N. Marquis Co., vol. 20.)
  2. Detroit News, November 27, 1939.
  3. Loc. cit.





## NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. GENERAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1785-- (Office of the Presiding Bishop, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City)

Organized 1785; meets triennially; and the next General Convention will be held beginning the Wednesday after the first Sunday in October (9th), 1940, in Kansas City, Missouri. The Diocesan Convention, at its meeting preceding each triennial Convention, elects four presbyters and four laymen to act as Deputies from the Diocese to the General Convention, who serve until successors shall have been chosen. The Diocesan Convention, at the same meeting also chooses as Provisional Deputies, four clergymen and four laymen having the same qualifications as the other Deputies; from these the Bishop shall designate one or more to supply any deficiency which may occur in the representation of the Diocese. Presiding Bishop, Most Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop of Virginia, office, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City, residence, 6501 Chopt Rd., Richmond Va. Assessor to the Presiding Bishop, The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts, office, 1 Joy St., Boston, Mass., residence 155 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Treasurer, Raymond F. Barnes, 170 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, Rev. John W. Suter, 49 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass. Custodian of Archives and Historiographer, Rev. E. Clowes Charley, Garrison, N.Y. Recorder of Ordinations, Rev. William S. Slack, Pineville, La. Registrar, Rev. Charles L. Pardee, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.

2. NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1919-- , 281 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Organized 1919. Prior to 1919 the church was without authority to act between general conventions. This situation was remedied by the establishment of the National Council, a permanent centrally administered body, into which were incorporated various activities heretofore entirely independent and only tenuously related. The National Council consists of eight provincial districts. The Fifth or Mid-West Province has jurisdiction in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Each province is represented at the National Convention by elected deputies. Between sessions of the National Convention, which are held triennially, the affairs of the church are conducted by the Council. Departments: Missions, Church Extension (succeeding the Board of Missions), Religious Education (succeeding the General Board of Religious Education), Christian Social Service (succeeding the Joint Commission of Social Service), Finance, Publicity, and Field. Officers: President (Presiding Bishop), The Most Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D.D., Bishop of Virginia, 6501 Chopt Rd.,



Richmond, Va.; first vice president, office vacant; second vice president, Rev. Charles W. Sheerin, D.D., treasurer, Lewis B. Franklin, D.C.L.; secretary, Rev. Franklin J. Clark; assistant treasurer, James E. Whitney; general counsel, Davies, Auerbach and Cornell; resident attorney, Alexander J. Field.

(See the forthcoming Inventory of the Protestant Episcopal Church Archives of New York City, New York.)

3. WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1919--,  
281 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Organized 1919. The organization functions nationally under the National Council. Its purpose is to coordinate the various woman's activities in the Church. Executive Board: Executive secretary, Dr. Grace Lindley, 281 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.; vice chairman, Mrs. Robert G. Hopp, 629 W. La Salle Ave., South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Paul H. Barbour, Mission, S.C.; Mrs. Charles P. Seems, 1929 La Salle Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Norman B. Livermore, Ross, Cal.; Mrs. Charles E. Griffith, 128 Essex Ave., Glen Ridge, N.J.; Mrs. Henry J. MacMillan, 118 S. Fourth St., Wilmington, N.C.; Mrs. Clinton S. Quin, 5309 Mandell Ave., Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Kenneth C.M. Sills, 85 Federal St., Brunswick, Me.

(See the forthcoming Inventory of the Protestant Episcopal Church Archives of New York City, New York.)

4. PROVINCE OF THE MID-WEST (FIFTH PROVINCE), 1913--,  
(Address of the Secretary, Ven. Gerard F. Patterson,  
3450 Ingleside Rd., Cleveland, O.)

Organized 1913. The Province comprises the Dioceses of Ohio, Southern Ohio, Northern Indiana, Indianapolis, Chicago, Quincy, Springfield, Michigan, Western Michigan, Northern Michigan, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, and Eau Clair. The Synod is a coordinative body representing all the Dioceses within the Province. Each Diocesan Convention elects annually, four presbyters and four laymen, to act as Deputies from the Diocese to the Synod, who serve until successors shall have been chosen. Alternates are also chosen, who have the same qualifications as the other Deputies; from these the Bishop designates one or more to supply any deficiency which may occur in the representation of the Diocese. Departments: Christian Education, Social Service, and Court of Review. President of the Synod, Rt. Rev. Campbell Gray, Bishop of Northern Indiana, 710 Lincoln Way E., Mishawaka, Ind.; secretary, Ven. Gerard F. Patterson, 3450 Ingleside Rd., Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Frederick P. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.; chancellor, Dr. Charles L. Dibble, Kalamazoo, Mich.

(See the forthcoming Inventories of the Church Archives of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.)





## DIOCESAN ORGANIZATIONS

5. DIOCESE OF WESTERN MICHIGAN, 1874--,  
303 First National Bank Building,  
Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1874 as a governing and coordinating body of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having jurisdiction over thirty-three western counties of the State. Departments: Finance, Religious Education, Social Service, Field, Examining Chaplains, Delegates to the Provincial Synod, and The Association of the Diocese. Officers: Bishop Rt. Rev. Lewis Bliss Whittemore, 303 First National Bank Building, Grand Rapids; secretary of the Convention, Rev. Henry A. Hanson, Grand Haven; assistant secretary, Rev. Don M. Gury, Hastings; registrar and historiographer, Rev. Franklin C. Smith, 214 Orange Street, Greenville; treasurer of Convention, James V. Stuart, 38 Prospect Avenue, Grand Rapids; treasurer of the Executive Council, Norman A. Lilly, 303 First National Bank Building, Grand Rapids; chancellor, Charles L. Dibble, Kalamazoo.

Convention Journals (including minutes and financial records), 1874--, 27 vols., kept in Diocesan Office. Other records unavailable.

6. THE WOMEN OF THE CHURCH, formerly Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council (Diocesan Branch), 1919--, 303 First National Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1919 as Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council (Diocesan Branch); present name adopted 1938. The organization coordinates the various women's activities in the church. Departments: Church Extension (including United Thank Offering); Christian Education; Christian Social Relations (including Supply Work). Officers: President, Mrs. C.W. Finley, 217 Chestnut St., Battle Creek; corresponding secretary, Miss Nellie Mullinex, 316 Ward Building, Battle Creek; recording secretary, Mrs. A. Gordon Fowkes, 329 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo; treasurer, Mrs. Berton A. Spring, 2359 Madison Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles L. Dibble, 1416 Academy St. Kalamazoo (region no. 1), Mrs. A.H. Johnson, 1259 Broadway, Niles (region no. 2), Mrs. W.W. Hilborn, 30 Perkins St., Coldwater (region no. 3), Mrs. F.E. Wood, 408 Fifth St., Traverse City (region no. 4), Mrs. Norman A. Lilly, 1412 Wilcox Park Dr., Grand Rapids (region no. 5), Mrs. C.T. Hewitt, Lakeshore Dr., Muskegon, Mrs. Harold B. Corwin, 652 Ethel Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mrs. H.J. Beel, 152 Prospect St. N.E., Grand Rapids, Mrs. M.W. Whims, 46 Grand Ave. N.E., Grand Rapids, Mrs. James E. MacGregor, 1333 Sherman St. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mrs. O.H. Gillett, 2323 Brenton Rd., S.E. Grand Rapids, Mrs. Charles H. Walker, 316 Aurora St. S.E., Grand Rapids,



Mrs. Lewis B. Whittemore, 442 Madison Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mrs. M.H. Baskett, 253 W. Sixteenth St., Holland, Mrs. John S. Stubblefield, 2150 Niles Ave., St. Joseph, Mrs. Raymond Johnson, Manistee, Mrs. F.R. Eaglesfield, Topinabee Rd., Niles, Mrs. J.A. McNulty, 304 Courtland St., Dowagiac, Mrs. S.H. Brewer, R.F.D., Ceresoo, and Mrs. C.W. Christopher, 105 Division St., Petoskey (region no. 6).

Minutes (including financial records), 1919--,  
20 vols.; kept in Diocesan Office. Other records unavailable.

7.      AKELEY HALL (defunct), 1888-1923, Grand Haven,  
          Ottawa County.

Organized 1888 as a boarding school for girls and young women, under church influence. Maintained through tuition fees, gifts, and subscriptions. In expanding, the school occupied the following buildings: Blanche Hall, the original building, a three story residential structure which was a memorial to Blanche Akeley, whose father donated the property; Gillespie Hall, named after Bishop George DeNormandie Gillespie, erected 1891-92, a three story brick structure; Florence Hall, a brick structure, connected to Gillespie Hall by a covered passageway; and a residential property, adjoining original lot which was purchased in about 1920. First Board of Trustees: President, Bishop George DeNormandie Gillespie; treasurer, George Stickney; chaplin, Rev. James E. Wilkinson, Ph. D.; and Rev. J.W. Bancroft, Rev. J.N. Rippey, M.D., Judge Williams of Allegan, Judge Loveridge of Coldwater, Hon. D. Cutler, Major McBride, Thomas Parish, and William Savage. First principal, Mrs. James E. Wilkinson. First house mother, Miss Jane K. Anketell. Owing to lack of funds, the school was discontinued in 1923.

Chapel records, 1902-23, 1 vol., kept in St. John's Church, Grand Haven (see entry 39). Other records could not be found.





# DIOCESAN MISSIONS

8. GRACE MISSION, formerly St. John's Mission,  
1846-- , Charlotte, Eaton County.

Organized 1846 as Episcopal Society; reorganized 1872 as St. John's Mission; present name adopted 1877. Meetings first held in private homes. First church building, formerly wing of old courthouse, purchased and moved to corner of Cochrane Avenue and Harris Street, 1873; sold 1880. From 1880 to 1889 services were held in Universalist Church. Second church building, Washington and Lovett Streets, dedicated 1889; frame structure; sold to Christian Science Society 1905. From 1905 to 1920 occasional services held in homes of members; from 1920 to 1928 in Universalist Church. From 1928 to 1937 intermittent services in homes. Regular services re-established in Woodman Hall, Lawrence Ave. and Washington St., 1937. Since 1938 services have been held in rented chapel in east wing of Methodist Church, Lawrence Ave. and Washington St. First settled clergyman, Rev. Luman Foote, 1846-72. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. Don M. Gury, rector of Emmanuel Church, Hastings (see entry 37).

Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and burials), 1872-- , 3 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records in custody of Rev. Don M. Gury, Hastings.

9. ST. MARK'S MISSION, 1851-- , Michigan Ave.,  
Paw Paw, Van Buren County.

Organized 1851. From 1851 to 1876 meetings were held in the rector's home. First and present church building dedicated 1876; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. D. Spalding, 1851-52. Present minister-in-charge, Rev. Allen Lewis, rector of Epiphany Church, South Haven (see entry 54).

Church minutes, 1850-- , 3 vols., in custody of E.L. Hindenach. Registers (baptisms, 1851-79, 1 vol.; baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1880-- , 2 vols., in custody of Wilbur Warner.

10. GRACE MISSION, 1855-65, 1897-- , Water St., Lyons,  
Ionia County.

Organized 1855. Lapsed 1865 for reasons undetermined. Reorganized 1897. First meetings held in Thomas Thayer's hall. First church building dedicated and consecrated 1856; Gothic architecture; sold to Methodist congregation 1880. Present church building, purchased from Methodist Episcopal congregation of Muir, moved to present site, and remodeled in 1897; interior damaged by fire the same year; repaired and dedicated 1898; frame structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. D. Brayton Lyon,



1856-61, priest-in-charge of Trinity Mission, Saranac (see entry 12), 1859-60. No present clergyman.

Register (baptisms, 1905-1923, members, 1875-1908), 1 vol., kept at rectory of St. John's Church, 439 Union St., Ionia.

11. ST. MARK'S MISSION, 1857-- , Newaygo, Newaygo County.

Organized 1857. Meetings first held in rooms over Thompson's grocery. First and present church building dedicated 1883; brick structure in semi-Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. Thomas B. Granger, 1857-58. Present clergyman, Rev. Walter M. Bennett, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Big Rapids (see entry 45).

Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1889-- , 2 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records in custody of Rev. Walter M. Bennett, Box 514, Big Rapids.

12. TRINITY MISSION (defunct), 1860-88, Church St., Saranac, Ionia County.

Organized 1860. Lapsed 1888 for reasons undetermined. Meetings first held in private homes and in schoolhouse. First and only church building dedicated 1860; consecrated 1861; frame structure with bell, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. D. Brayton Lyon, 1859-60, priest-in-charge of Grace Mission, Lyons (see entry 10), 1860-61. Last clergyman, Rev. Louis Noble, 1881-88. Records could not be found.

13. TRINITY MISSION, 1863-- , 711 Ninth St., Three Rivers, St. Joseph County.

Organized 1863. Meetings first held in private homes. First and present church building dedicated 1868; brick structure with bell. First settled clergyman, Rev. Jacob McInterfer, 1868-72. No present clergyman.

Church minutes, 1923-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1923-- , 1 vol. Financial records, 1923-- , 1 vol. Sunday School records (current only), 1 vol. Records in custody of Rev. J. Archibald McNulty, Dowagiac. Records prior to 1923 could not be found.

14. ALL SAINTS MISSION, 1868-- , Saugatuck, Allegan County.

Organized 1868; admitted as a parish 1869. Later reduced to the status of a mission; for many years closed except during summer months; is now open throughout the year. Meetings first





held in schoolhouse. First and present church building dedicated 1873; frame structure in English style. First settled clergyman, Rev. J. Rice Taylor, 1869-75. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. J. Ethan Allen, rector of Church of the Good Shepherd, Allegan (see entry 35).

Church minutes, 1868--, 1 vol. (incomplete). Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1868--, 2 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records kept in church sacristy.

15. ST. PAUL'S MISSION, 1872--, Clay and Cass Sts., Greenville, Montcalm County.

Organized 1872. First church building dedicated 1872; frame structure. Present church building, purchased from the Congregational Church, dedicated 1880; frame structure, English-Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Sidney Woodford, 1872-74. Present clergyman, Rev. Franklin C. Smith.

Church minutes, 1872--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1872-1905, 2 vols. Minutes and vol. 1 of register in Diocesan Office, 303 First National Bank Building, Grand Rapids; vol. 2 of register in custody of Rev. Franklin C. Smith, 214 Orange St., Greenville.

16. GRACE MISSION, 1873--, 201 E. Court St., Ludington, Mason County.

Organized 1873. First church building dedicated 1874; destroyed by fire 1881. Present church building dedicated 1881; brick structure with bell. First settled clergyman, Rev. Joseph Pritchard, 1873-82. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. Knight W. Dunkerley, priest-in-charge of St. James' Mission, Pentwater (see entry 17).

Register (baptisms, confirmations, communicants, marriages, and burials), 1915--, 2 vols. Financial records, 1892-96, 1917, 2 vols. Above records in custody of Rev. Knight W. Dunkerley, Box 253, Ludington. Woman's Guild records, 1930--, 2 vols., in custody of Mrs. Burson Ellibee, 410 N. Rath Ave.

17. ST. JAMES' MISSION, 1873--, Pentwater, Oceana County.

Organized 1873. First and present church building dedicated 1874; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Joseph B. Pritchard, 1873-74. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. Knight W. Dunkerley, priest-in-charge of Grace Mission, Ludington (see entry 16.)

Register (baptisms, confirmations, communicants, marriages, and burials), 1872--, 2 vols. Record of services, 1938--,



1 vol. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records kept in church.

18. ST. JOHN'S MISSION, 1882--., Traverse and Third Sts., Harbor Springs, Emmet County.

Organized 1882. Present church building dedicated 1882; enlarged 1920; frame structure. Services during July and August with Rev. Ralph H. Higgins, rector of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids (see entry 27), in charge.

Financial records (current only), 1 vol., in custody of treasurer, Jerome Hovey. No other records kept.

19. ST. PAUL'S MISSION, 1882--., Elk Rapids, Antrim County.

Organized 1882. Meetings first held in private homes. First and present church building dedicated 1884; brick structure with bell. First settled clergyman, Rev. Luther Pardee, 1887-88. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. William C. Warner, rector of Grace Church, Traverse City (see entry 41). See: Historical sketch, in Register, 1887.

Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths; also financial records), 1882--., 1 vol., in custody of Mr. Marriot, Marriot's Drug Store. Sunday School records, 1882--., 1 vol., kept in church office.

20. CHRIST MISSION, 1886--., State St., Charlevoix, Charlevoix County.

Organized 1886. From 1886 to 1894 meetings were held in home of Edward H. Green. Present church building dedicated 1894; frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. J.W. Bancroft, 1886-87. Services during July and August with Rt. Rev. William L. Essex in charge.

Registers (baptisms and confirmations; also minutes), 1886-1907, 1 vol.; (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths) 1907--., 1 vol. Financial records, 1929--., 1 vol. Records kept in Emmanuel Church, Petoskey (see entry 51).

21. ST. BEDE'S DEAF MUTE MISSION, 1893--., 134 N. Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1893 as an independent mission by Rev. Austin W. Mann, who served this mission from 1893 to 1910. Services held in St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids (see entry 27). Services at





present conducted by lay readers.

Church minutes, 1893--, 2 vols., in custody of secretary, Mrs. Harold Andrews, 812 Michigan Ave. N.E. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1893--, 3 vols., in custody of Walter LeClear, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$  Lyon St. N.E. Financial records, 1893--, 2 vols., in custody of Hugh McMillian, 418 Ashton Building.

22. HOLY TRINITY MISSION (defunct), 1905-19.  
120 E. Congress St., Belding, Ionia County.

Organized 1905. Lapsed 1919 for reasons undetermined. Meetings first held in W.O.W. Hall, 105 E. Main Street. First and present church building dedicated 1909; frame structure, with belfrey. First settled clergyman, Rev. W.N. Warlow, 1905-06. Last clergyman, Rev. Robert S. Nash, 1916-18.

Register (baptisms, marriages, and deaths) 1884-1919, 1 vol., in Diocesan Office, 303 First National Bank Building, Grand Rapids. St. Mary's Guild records, 1905-15, 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. A.M. Hall, 501 S. Pleasant St., Belding.

23. ST. PHILLIP'S MISSION (colored), 1911--,  
1558 Henry St. S.E., Grand Rapids, Kent  
County.

Organized 1911 by colored members of St. Mark's Church (see entry 27). Meetings first held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Henry Avenue and Sherman Street. From 1918 to 1923 services were conducted in basement of present building. Present church building dedicated 1923; consecrated 1936; frame structure, stucco exterior. First settled clergyman, Rev. Lincoln R. Vercoe, 1911-12. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. Jesse F. Anderson.

Church minutes, 1911--, 5 vols. (incomplete). Registers (baptisms, confirmations, members, and burials), 1912--, 1 vol.; marriages, 1936--, 1 vol. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Sunday School records, (current only), card file. Records in custody of Rev. Jesse F. Anderson, 842 Sherman St. S.E.

24. ST. JOHN'S BY-THE-LAKE MISSION, 1913--,  
Onokama, Manistee County.

Unorganized mission. Established 1913. First and present church building dedicated 1913; frame structure. First priest-in-charge, Rev. Francis T. Hall, 1913-20. Present priest-in-charge, Rev. Donald V. Carey, rector of Grace Church, Grand Rapids (see entry 47). Services held during summer months only.

Church minutes (including financial records), 1913--, 1 vol., in custody of E.E. Owen. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1913--, 1 vol., kept in church study.



25. ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION (colored) 1929--,  
434 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor, Berrien  
County.

Organized 1929. First and present church building  
erected 1885 by Holy Trinity Episcopal congregation (see entry 50).  
First and present clergyman, Rev. A. Morgan Tabb, 1929--.

Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and  
deaths), 1929--, 1 vol. Financial records (current only), 1 vol.  
Records kept in church study.





PARISHES

26. TRINITY CHURCH (Parish), 1834-- , Fourth St.  
and Broadway, Niles, Berrien County.

Organized 1834\*. First church building, dedicated 1834; consecrated 1837; frame structure. Present church building dedicated 1858; consecrated 1872; remodeled 1889 and 1922; brick structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. James Selkrig, 1834-38. Present clergyman, Rev. Harry L. Nicholson. See: Helen R. Woodruff, "History of Trinity Church, Niles, Michigan," in Centennial Record, 1834-1934, Niles, 1934, pp. 5-11.

Church minutes, 1834-- , 2 vols., kept in vault in First National Bank. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1834-- , 6 vols.; vs. 1-5, kept in vault in First National Bank; v. 6, kept in church office. Financial records (current only), 1 vol., kept in church study.

27. ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Parish), 1836-- , N. Division  
Ave., Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1836; reorganized 1839. Meetings first held in schoolhouse, then in home of James Nelson, and from 1839 to 1840 in rented building, Canal and Bronson Streets (now Monroe and Crescent Streets). First church building dedicated 1840; consecrated 1841; frame structure. Present church building dedicated 1849; consecrated 1850; remodeled 1851 and 1855; reconsecrated 1856; again remodeled 1872; stone structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, 1839-42. Present clergyman, Rev. H. Ralph Higgins. See: C.W. Calkins, 50th Anniversary of St. Mark's 1836-86. Grand Rapids, Loomis and Onderdonk, 1886, 71 pp.; copy in church office. Roger Allen, "The Story of St. Mark's, 1836-1936," in A Century of Christian Witness in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Grand Rapids, 1936, pp. 7-42.

Church minutes 1836-- , 2 vols. Register (marriages, 1836-1904; baptisms, confirmations, members, and deaths), 1836-- , 1 vol.; marriages, 1905-- , 3 vols. Financial records, 1933-- , 1 vol. Above records kept in safe in parish house. Sunday School records, 1936-- , 2 vols., in custody of Mary Pugh, 725 Hawthorne St. N.E. Church Extension League records, 1937-- , 1 vol., in custody of Louise Goodyear, c/o Milner Hotel. Girls' Friendly Society records, 1925-- , 1 vol., in custody of Louise Fitch, 254 Benjamin St. St. Anne's Guild records, 1937-- , 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. Stanton Todd, Jr., 309 Paris Ave., S.E. Cathedral League records, 1935-- , 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. Ennis P. Whitely, 74 Lafayette St., N.E.



28. TRINITY CHURCH (Parish), 1836-- , Mansion  
and Division Sts., Marshall, Calhoun County.

Organized 1836. First church building dedicated and consecrated 1837; enlarged 1843; sold to the Lutheran congregation 1860. Present church building dedicated 1862; stone structure with bell, English-Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Samuel Buel, 1839-40. Present clergyman, Rev. John Love.

Church minutes (including financial records), 1898-- , 2 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1902-- , 3 vols. Above records kept in church study. Sunday School records, 1834-- , 2 vols., in custody of Jean Ruddock, 437 N. Madison St.

29. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Parish), 1837-- , 247 W. Lovell  
St., Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

Organized 1837 as a mission; admitted as a parish 1848. First church building, Main and Park Streets, dedicated 1837; frame structure. Second church building, on same site, dedicated 1846; consecrated 1848; spire added 1854; enlarged 1858; brick structure. In 1860 a group of members of St. Luke's Church organized St. John's Church (see entry 36), which merged with St. Luke's in 1884. Present church building, adjoining chapel (known as St. John's Chapel), dedicated 1885; consecrated 1890; stone structure in English-Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. John Fenton, 1838-39. Present clergyman, Rev. A. Gordon Fowkes. See: A Chronological Souvenir of St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo, compiled by Altar Guild, Kalamazoo, Ihling Brothers and Everard, 1903, 88 pp. The Story of a Century 1837-1937, compiled by Centennial Committee, Jeanne Griffin, chairman, Kalamazoo, Barnes Printing Co., 1937, 32 pp.

Church minutes, 1837-- , 5 vols. Registers (baptisms; confirmations; marriages; 1840-1915, members; deaths), 1840-- , 6 vols. (v. 2 destroyed by fire); marriages, 1916-- , 2 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

30. CHRIST CHURCH (Parish, defunct), 1840-1900,  
Homer, Calhoun County.

Organized 1840 by Rev. William Narcissus Lyster. Lapsed 1900 for lack of support. First and only church building dedicated 1840; frame structure. Property sold about 1900, proceeds being held in trust by the Diocese for reorganization of the Church in Homer. First settled clergyman, Rev. William Narcissus Lyster, 1840-41; graduate of Dublin College, and Theological Seminary of University of Edinburg.

Records could not be found.



31. ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Parish), 1840--, Eaton and Erie Sts., Albion, Calhoun County.

Organized 1840. Meetings first held in private homes. First church building dedicated 1849; consecrated 1865; destroyed by fire 1884. Present church building consecrated 1900. First settled clergyman, Rev. F.C. Hodgkins, 1842. Present clergyman, Rev. Donald H. Gratiot.

Church minutes (including financial records), 1854--, 2 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1887--, 3 vols. Sunday School records, 1932--, 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

32. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Parish), 1841-43, 1860--, Kidd and Washington Sts., Ionia, Ionia County.

Organized 1841. Lapsed 1843 for reasons undetermined. Revived 1860. Meetings first held in courthouse. First church building dedicated and consecrated 1843; frame structure. Present church building consecrated 1890; brick structure with stone trimming, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, 1841-42. Present clergyman, Rev. Earl T. Kneebone, rector of Trinity Church, Grand Ledge (see entry 56).

Church minutes, 1841-96, 1900--, 2 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1907--, 1 vol. Record of services, 1934--, 1 vol. Above records kept in rectory, 439 Union St. Financial records, 1895--, 2 vols., in custody of Lloyd Smith, 332 Union St.

33. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH (Parish), 1842--, Capitol N.E. and E. Van Buren Sts., Battle Creek, Calhoun County.

Organized 1842. First church building dedicated 1843; frame structure. Present church building dedicated 1876; brick structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Robert Gregory Cox, 1843-44. Present clergyman, Rev. William A. Simms. See: "Jubilee of 80 Years Existence," in Battle Creek Inquirer and Evening News, July 14, 1922.

Church minutes, 1842--, 8 vols.; kept in National Bank vault, in custody of Edward Davis. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1842-1909, 3 vols.; 1909--, card index. Financial records 1909--, 2 vols. Register and financial records kept in church office.

34. ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Parish), 1848--, 27 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Branch County.

Organized 1848. From 1848 to 1857 services were held





in private homes and in courthouse. First church building dedicated 1857; consecrated 1862; frame structure. Present church building dedicated 1880; brick structure, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. George Willard, 1851-54. Present clergyman, Rev. C. Arch Hopper.

Church minutes (including financial records and Sunday School records), 1848--, 3 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1848--, 5 vols. Records kept in church study.

35. CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (Parish), 1858--,  
Walnut and Tower Sts., Allegan, Allegan County.

Organized 1858. Meetings first held in courthouse. Present church building consecrated 1869; frame structure with steeple. First settled clergyman, Rev. J. Rice Taylor, 1859-63. Present clergyman, Rev. J. Ethan Allen, priest-in-charge of All Saints' Mission, Saugatuck (see entry 14). See: Mrs. George Massing, historical sketch, in Minutes, v. 2.

Church minutes 1863--, 4 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths), 1858--, 4 vols. Financial records, 1903--, 3 vols. Sunday School records, 1910--, 1 vol. (incomplete). Records kept in church study.

36. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Parish, defunct), 1860-84,  
247 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

Organized 1860 by a group of members from St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo (see entry 29), with which it merged in 1884. First and only church building dedicated 1861; stone structure in chapel style. First settled clergyman, Rev. Lyman N. Freeman, 1860. Last clergyman, Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, 1883-84.

Records destroyed at time of merger.

37. EMMANUEL CHURCH (Parish), 1863--, S. Broadway  
at Center St., Hastings, Barry County.

Established 1851; organized 1863. Meetings first held in Courthouse, then in Presbyterian Church. First church building dedicated 1866; frame structure; now serving as parish house. Present church building dedicated 1891; consecrated 1895; frame structure with tower, in Gothic style. First settled clergyman, Rev. Joseph Webb Bancroft. Present clergyman, Rev. Don M. Gury, priest-in-charge of Grace Mission, Charlotte (see entry 8). See: Rev. Joseph Webb Bancroft, historical sketch, 1886, 4 pp.; copy attached to Register, v. 1.

Church minutes (current only), 1 vol. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1863--, 3 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Records in custody of Rev. Don M. Gury, Hastings.



38. GRACE CHURCH (Parish, defunct), 1864-1900,  
Ellen and Anne Sts., Union City, Branch  
County.

Organized 1864. Lapsed 1900 for reasons undetermined.  
First and only church building dedicated 1865; frame structure,  
Gothic design, razed 1915.

Records could not be found.

39. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Parish), 1866--,  
524-30 Washington St., Grand Haven,  
Ottawa County.

Established 1864. Organized 1866. Meetings first held  
in courthouse and in Hubbard's Hall. First and present church build-  
ing dedicated 1869; enlarged 1892 and 1915; frame structure, semi-  
Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Robert Wood,  
1865-66. Present clergyman, Rev. Henry A. Hanson.

Church minutes, 1866--, 3 vols. Register (baptisms,  
confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1867--, 4 vols.  
Financial records, 1875--, 10 vols. Records kept in church study.

40. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Parish), 1866--, Corner  
Third St. and Clay Ave., Muskegon, Muskegon  
County.

Organized 1866. From 1866 to 1873 meetings were held  
successively in Holt's Hall, Temperance Hall, and Universalist  
Church. First church building dedicated 1873; consecrated 1875.  
Present church building and parish house (one unit) dedicated 1897;  
consecrated 1898; stone structure, English-Gothic architecture.  
First settled clergyman, Rev. Marcus Lane, 1866-67. Present clergy-  
man, Rev. John K. Coolidge. See: Rev. William Galpin, An Outline  
of Parish History from 1866 to 1909, Muskegon, 1909, 8 pp.

Church minutes, 1866--, 2 vols. Registers (baptisms,  
confirmations, marriages, 1869-1928; members, deaths), 1869--, 5  
vols.; marriages, 1929--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1923--, 3 vols.  
Sunday School records (current only), card file. Records kept in  
church office.

41. GRACE CHURCH (Parish), formerly St. Paul's  
Church, 1867--, Washington St. and Boardman  
Ave., Traverse City, Grand Traverse County.

Organized 1867 as St. Paul's Church; reorganized 1873  
as Grace Mission; admitted as a parish 1877. From 1873 to 1876  
meetings were held in Campbell House (now Park Place), and in  
Leach's Hall (now the site of Burden's garage). First and present  
church building, State Street between Union and Cass Streets,





dedicated 1876; moved to present site and remodeled in 1897; enlarged 1923; frame structure, stucco exterior. First settled clergyman, Rev. J.W. Sparling, 1877-79. Present clergyman, Rev. William C. Warner, priest-in-charge of St. Paul's Mission, Elk Rapids (see entry 19). See: "Historical Sketch of Grace Church Parish," compiled by Rev. Frederick D. King (mim.) 1936, 4 pp.; copy in church files.

Church minutes, 1933--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1867--, 3 vols. Financial records, 1921--, 3 vols. Sunday School records (current only), 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

42. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Parish) 1867--, Mendon,  
St. Joseph County.

Organized 1867. From 1867 to 1880 services were held in various rented buildings. First and present church building dedicated 1880; frame structure; lost on a mortgage 1888, although congregation has been permitted the continued use of the building. Since 1888 there have been several lapses. First settled clergyman, Rev. Augustus Bush, 1880-83. No present clergyman.

Records could not be found.

43. GRACE CHURCH (Parish), 1868--, W. Ninth St.,  
Holland, Ottawa County.

Organized 1868. First church building dedicated 1868; partially destroyed by fire 1871; remodeled 1873; destroyed by fire 1886. Present church building erected 1888; consecrated 1889; remodeled 1924; frame structure, asphalt shingle exterior, English design. First settled clergyman, Rev. J. Rice Taylor, 1868-75. No present clergyman.

Church minutes, 1868--, 2 vols., in custody of secretary, A. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, R.F.D. #4. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1868--, 3 vols., in custody of Otto Kramer, 79 W. Twelfth St. Financial records, 1868--, 1 vol., in custody of W.R. Stevenson, 311 River Ave. Sunday School records (current only), 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. A.R. Van Raalte.

44. ST. PAUL'S (MEMORIAL) CHURCH (Parish), 1869--,  
610 Turner Ave., N.W. Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1869 as a mission; admitted as a parish 1870; reorganized 1899. Present church building dedicated 1871; remodeled 1929; frame structure with tower, stucco exterior, semi-Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Sidney Beckwith, 1871-79. Present clergyman, Gordon B. Galaty. See: Sketch of organization, in Minutes, v. 1.



Church minutes, 1870--, 7 vols.; v. 2 missing; vols. 1, 3, 4, and 5 in church study; vols. 6 and 7 in custody of James Procter, 1145 Sigsbee St. S.E. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1870--, 4 vols., in church study. Financial records, 1923--, 2 vols. (incomplete); v. 1 in church office; v. 2 in custody of Wesley Perrin, 1062 Broadway N.W. Sunday School records, 1923-27, 1934--, 2 vols.; v. 1 in church study; v. 2 in custody of Wesley Perrin.

45. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Parish), 1870--,  
329 State St., Big Rapids, Mecosta County.

Organized 1870. First and present church building dedicated 1871; remodeled 1925; frame structure, stucco exterior. First settled clergyman, Rev. Edward W. Flower, 1870-72. Present clergyman, Rev. Walter M. Bennett, priest-in-charge of St. Mark's Mission, Newaygo (see entry 11).

Church minutes, 1870--, 4 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1870--, 4 vols. Financial records (current only), 1 vol. Sunday School records (current only), card file. Records in custody of Rev. Walter M. Bennett.

46. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Parish), 1872-1921, 1926--,  
Washington and Maple Sts., Mt. Pleasant,  
Isabella County.

Organized 1872 as a diocesan mission. Lapsed 1921 for reasons undetermined. Reorganized 1926 as a parochial mission of St. Andrew's Church, Big Rapids (see entry 45). Admitted as parish 1936. Meetings first held in private homes, courthouse, schoolhouse, and in rented hall. First and present church building dedicated and consecrated 1884; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Mr. Bunn, 1872-73. Present clergyman, Rev. Harold B. Adams.

Church minutes, 1884-1921, 1936--, 3 vols. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1884-1921, 1936--, 3 vols. Financial records, 1936--, 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

47. GRACE CHURCH (Parish), 1875--, 150 Lafayette  
St. S.E., Grand Rapids, Kent County.

Organized 1875. Started as a mission Sunday School 1871. Meetings first held in schoolhouse, South Prospect and Wealthy Streets. First church building dedicated 1878; brick structure. Present church building dedicated 1893; consecrated 1915; brick structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Seth H. Chapin, 1871-75. Present clergyman, Rev. Donald V. Carey.



See: Edgar W. Hunting, "History of Grace Church, 1877-1901," in Minutes, v. 1.

Church minutes, 1877-- , 2 vols. Registers (baptisms, confirmations, members, and deaths), 1871-- , 6 vols.; marriages, 1907-- , 4 vols. Financial records, 1930-- , card file. Sunday School records, 1935-- , 3 vols. Above records kept in church safe in parish house. St. Christopher Auxiliary records, 1937-- , 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. John Hornback, 1300 Sherman St. S.E. St. Agnes Guild records, 1937-- , 1 vol., in custody of Mrs. Melbourne Smith, 1224 Sherman St. S.E. St. Mary's Guild records, 1905-07, 1928-- , 2 vols., in custody of Mrs. B. Hebel, 231 Wealthy St. S.E.

48. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (Parish), formerly St. Paul's Mission, 1876-- , 408 Second St., Manistee, Manistee County.

Organized 1876 as St. Paul's Mission; admitted as a parish, and present name adopted 1888. Meetings first held in Congregational church, Second and Oak Streets, then in Engleman Block, River and Maple Streets. First and present church building dedicated 1888; gray stone structure, Norman architecture. Interior wood carving by Alois Lang, Oberammergau, Germany. First settled clergyman, Rev. Henry E.S. Somerville, 1888-91. Present clergyman, Rev. Henry P. Krusen.

Church minutes (including financial records), 1888-- , 3 vols. Register (baptisms; confirmations; marriages, 1872-1922; members; deaths), 1872-- , 5 vols.; marriages, 1923-- , 1 vol. Records kept in vault rectory, adjoining church.

49. GRACE CHURCH (Parish, defunct), 1877-81, Burr Oak, St. Joseph County.

Organized as a diocesan mission 1868; admitted as a parish 1877. Lapsed 1881 for reasons undetermined. First settled clergyman, Rev. H. Safford, 1877-79. From 1879 to 1881 occasional services conducted by visiting clergyman.

Records could not be found.

50. HOLY TRINITY (Parish, lapsed through merger), 1882-1927, 434 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor, Berrien County..

Organized 1882. Merged with St. Paul's Church, St. Joseph (see entry 53) 1927. Meetings first held in Good Templar's Hall. First and only church building dedicated 1885; frame structure. Since 1929 church building has been occupied by St. Stephen's Mission (colored) (see entry 25). First settled clergyman, Rev. G.C.V. Eastman, 1882-91.

Records could not be found.





51. EMMANUEL CHURCH (Parish), 1887--,  
Waukazoo Ave. and E. Mitchell St.,  
Petoskey, Emmet County.

Organized 1887. Meetings first held in churches of other denominations. First and present church building, purchased from Presbyterian congregation, dedicated 1890; consecrated 1906; frame structure with belfry. First settled clergyman, Rev. Charles T. Stout, 1887-93. Present clergyman, Rev. George W. Marshfield.

Registers (baptisms, confirmations, members, and deaths; also minutes), 1887--, 2 vols.; marriages, 1887--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1933--, 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

52. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Parish), formerly  
St. James' Mission, 1890--, Sturgis,  
St. Joseph County.

Organized 1890 as St. James' Mission; present name adopted 1904. Services first held in various rented buildings. First and present church building dedicated 1906; frame structure, brick and stucco exterior, Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. F.A. Patterson, 1910-17. Present clergyman, Rev. Harry Mead Laws.

Church minutes, 1910--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, members, and deaths), 1890--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1890--, 1 vol. Sunday School records (current only), 1 vol. Records kept in church study.

53. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Parish), 1896--, Highcliffe  
Terrace, St. Joseph, Berrien County.

Organized as a mission 1896; admitted as a parish 1900. Services first held in rented halls. First church building, Main Street and Niles Avenue, dedicated 1899; frame structure; moved to present site, and combined with present building. Present church building dedicated 1939; frame structure, modified-Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. M.S. Woodruff, 1896-99. Present clergyman, Rev. Alfred Freeman Traverse.

Church minutes, 1900--, 5 vols. Registers (baptisms, confirmations, members, and deaths), 1895--, 3 vols.; marriages, 1910--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1931--, 7 vols. Records kept in church study.

54. CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Parish), 1897--,  
Erie and Kalamazoo Sts., South Haven,  
Van Buren County.

Established 1878; organized as a mission 1897; admitted as a parish 1919. From 1878 to 1903 meetings were held in Literary



Hall, Hurlbut Hall, French Hall, and in the Opera House. First and present church building dedicated 1903; Gothic architecture. Parish house dedicated 1930; Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. W.P. Law, 1898-1906. Present clergyman, Rev. R. Allen Lewis, priest-in-charge of St. Mark's Mission, Paw Paw (see entry 9). See: Historical sketches in South Haven Daily Tribune, April 27, 1903 and June 13, 1936.

Church minutes, 1897--, 1 vol. Register (baptisms, marriages, members, and deaths), 1897--, 1 vol. Financial records, 1897--, 1 vol. Records kept in rectory, 464 Kalamazoo St.

55. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Parish), 1897--,  
306 Cortland St., Dowagiac, Cass County.

Organized 1897. From 1897 to 1913 services were held in First Universalist Church. First and present church building purchased from the First Universalist Society and dedicated 1913; frame structure, Georgian architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. H.P. Vicborn, 1899-1900. Present clergyman, Rev. J.A. McNulty.

Church minutes, 1924--, 1 vol., in custody of Sidney P. Mosher, 112 Commercial St. Register (baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials), 1919--, 1 vol., in custody of Rev. J.A. McNulty, 304 Commercial St. Financial records (current only), 1 vol., in custody of Rev. J.A. McNulty.

56. TRINITY CHURCH (Parish), 1912--,  
E. Jefferson St., Grand Ledge, Eaton  
County.

Organized 1912 as Trinity Mission; admitted as a parish 1913. Meetings first held in home of Elizabeth Alexander, E. Jefferson Street, and in various other buildings. First and present church building dedicated 1913; brick and stone structure, semi-Gothic architecture. First settled clergyman, Rev. Lincoln R. Vercoe, 1912-14. Present clergyman, Rev. Earl T. Kneebone, rector of St. John's Church, Ionia (see entry 32). See: Historical sketch, in Grand Ledge Independent, June 25, 1911.

Register (confirmations, members, and deaths; also minutes, Sunday School records, and Woman's Auxiliary records), 1907--, 4 vols., in custody of Grace Porter Pierce. Financial records (current only), 1 vol., in custody of treasurer, Mr. Russell Brunger.





57. DEFUNCT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PARISHES  
AND MISSIONS, No Other Information  
Available.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
1836-1866	St. James'	Constantine, St. Joseph Co.
1837-1860	St. Stephen's	Edwardsburg, Berrien "
1851-1876	Christ's Mission	Plainfield, Livingston "
1870-1891	Church of Redeemer	Whitehall, Muskegon "
1873-1901	St. Johanne's Church	Tustin, Osceola "
1874-1901	St. Paul's	Portland, Ionia "
1876-1892	Grace Mission	Hersey, Osceola "
1876-1891	St. Matthias	Eaton Rapids, Eaton "
1876-1891	St. Paul's Mission	Evart, Osceola "
1876-1882	Trinity Mission	Farwell, Clare "
1877-1900	Epiphany Mission	Coopersville, Ottawa "
1879-1884	Calvary Mission	Howard City, Montcalm "
1879-1920	St. Matthias Mission	Baldwin, Lake "
1880-1926	St. James' Mission	Rockford, Kent "
1880-1883	Trinity Mission	Plainwell, Allegan "
1882-1921	St. John's Mission	Quincy, Branch "
1882-1906	St. Stephen's Mission	Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo "
1887-1924	Mission of the Redeemer	East Jordan, Charlevoix "
1888-1904	Christ Mission	Reed City, Osceola "
1888-1890	Nativity Mission	Mancelona, Antrim "
1891-1902	St. James' Mission	Cassopolis, Cass "
1893-1920	St. Matthias	Central Lake, Antrim "
1896-1921	St. James' Mission	Luther, Lake "
1897-1901	St. Andrew's Mission	Hart, Oceana "



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Chronological Chart, Diocese of Michigan (1933).  
Convention Journals (Diocese of Michigan).  
Convention Journals (Diocese of Western Michigan).  
Gillespie, George de Normandie Gillespie, A Manuel, Diocese of Michigan with Annals of the Diocese (Ann Arbor, 1868).  
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Who's Who in America (Chicago, Ill., The A.N. Marquis Co., v. 20).



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1. Minutes of the Charter Commission of Hamtramck, Michigan, 1921-22
2. Minutes of the Meetings of the Village Council of Hamtramck, Michigan, 1901-05













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